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ing Mexico is to be completed if the United States adopts an attitude of distrust, refusing shipments of arms.

It charges also that a majority of the raiding expeditions of which the United States complains are organized in the United States, "under the tolerance of the State of Texas, and it may be said, even with the knowledge of the Federal government."

Will Not Withdraw.

No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the President might decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition.

High officials said the de facto government so far had utterly failed to demonstrate its ability to protect the border against bandits, and expected to-morrow between General Pershing and Gaviro, the latter commanding the Mexican force in Pershing's immediate vicinity.

It was suggested that the belligerent and uncompromising tone assumed by Carranza probably was largely for effect upon the Mexican public, and there was little disposition to believe that the de facto government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American army by force.

Mr. Arredondo left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing the communication to Acting Secretary Polk, he gave notice that it was not intended as an ultimatum, but as a continuation of the negotiations which have been in progress between the two governments.

The new note, written before the withdrawal of the Langhorne-Sibley expedition, which entered Mexico after the Boquillas raid, was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing, who has been absent from his office on account of illness for a week, will return to-morrow. He is expected to study the note carefully in preparation for the Cabinet meeting Friday. There are statements in the communication particularly with regard to the agreement reached at the El Paso conference which are in direct

conflict with General Scott's understanding of what was included in the unwritten pact.

Secretary Baker, who was absent from the city to-night, and General Scott himself since his return from El Paso, have declared that no limitation had been placed upon General Pershing by that agreement which would prevent him either from sending additional troops to join Pershing's columns or dispatching new expeditions in pursuit of raiders such as those at Glen Springs, provided his men followed a hot trail.

General Scott said to-day that the general trend of his understanding with Obregon provided that Pershing's force withdraw slowly north of San Antonio, Mexico. His statement was made in connection with the conference expected to-morrow between General Pershing and Gaviro, the latter commanding the Mexican force in Pershing's immediate vicinity.

Retreat Not Likely.

General Funston has authority, it was learned, to dispose his forces in any way he sees fit north of San Antonio. Should General Pershing suggest a further retirement, after the conference, it could be ordered without reference to Washington, although it is doubtful that such a step would be taken.

Officials made it very plain, however, that the Columbus expedition, referred to in the Mexican note as "interned in the State of Chihuahua," can be withdrawn from Mexico only on President Wilson's orders.

The thinly veiled threat in the note that failing withdrawal, after exchange of views between Washington and Mexico City, American forces in Mexico might expect attack by Mexican troops, left army officers undisturbed. They are certain that General Pershing is so situated as to be able to take care of himself against any force that could be assembled in Mexico. Every precaution has been taken to insure the safety of his column. If any new orders were thought necessary because of the hostile attitude indicated in the note, there was no sign of them at the War Department to-night.

Text of Note Sent by Carranza
Demanding Troops' Withdrawal

Mexico City, May 31. The note of General Carranza, declaring that the words and protests of the United States have been entirely in contradiction of

its acts, and that in spite of protests not to interfere in the affairs of Mexico, soldiers of the United States are now in Mexico without the consent of

the Mexican government, in violation of Mexico's sovereignty, and asking for the immediate withdrawal of those troops, was given out here to-day. The note contains 12,000 words.

The note, which is addressed to Secretary Lansing, reads in part as follows:

"The Mexican government has just received advice that a group of American troops have crossed the frontier and penetrated Mexican territory and are at present near a place called El Pino, some seventy miles to the south of the frontier. This newly effected passage of these troops without the consent of the Mexican government places in grave danger the harmony and good relations which ought to exist between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

"This government must consider this last act a violation of its sovereignty, and thus asks in the most urgent manner that the Washington government consider with care the case and order for all define with exactitude the policy it intends to pursue with respect to the Mexican nation.

Reviews Results of Raid.

To the end of making clearer the bases upon which the petition contained in the present note is founded, it is necessary carefully to state the facts which have occurred up to this time as a result of the incursion of a band of bandits under the leadership of General Villa, at dawn on March 9 last.

"The Mexican government, sincerely lamenting the happening and with the idea of definitely protecting the frontier, proposed that the governments of Mexico and the United States celebrate an agreement by which bandits might be punished. Furthermore, the Mexican government proposed that the proposition, guided by precedents prevailing in the years 1880 and 1884, and concretely asked permission that Mexican forces might cross the American frontier in pursuit of bandits under the reciprocal condition that like permission would be granted the forces of the United States should a case similar to that of Columbus be repeated in any other point along the frontier line.

"As a consequence of this proposition made in the Mexican note of March 10 the United States government, through error and precipitation, thought that the good intention of the Mexican government was sufficient to authorize it to cross the frontier and, without awaiting a formal agreement, ordered a large party of Americans to enter Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his party.

Protestations by United States.

"Because of this act the American government made most emphatic protestations that it was acting in good faith and that its only purpose in crossing the line was to pursue, capture and destroy the Villa band, and that the act did not signify an invasion of our territory or an attempt to violate the sovereignty of Mexico, and that as soon as a practical result was shown by the expedition the American troops would be withdrawn from Mexican territory.

"The Mexican government had no knowledge that American troops had crossed the border until March 17, and this came from private sources in El Paso. This government then directed a note to the American government stating that inasmuch as no formal agreement had been entered into between the two governments, the Americans could not be considered as authorized to send such an expedition.

"The Washington government explained the sending of such an expedition, saying that it regretted the passage of troops across the frontier in pursuit of Villa, and that it was done in the understanding that it was done without the consent of the Mexican government without further formalities.

U. S. Attitude Explained.

"The government of the United States explained also that its attitude was not one of intervention, but of rapid action, and explained its willingness to receive any suggestions of the Mexican government relative to a formal agreement for the crossing of the international line by forces of either country.

"Both governments then hastened to define terms of an agreement, two projects of the Mexican government and two counter projects of the American government being exchanged. In discussing the agreement the Mexican government insisted constantly that the operation of troops in a foreign country must be limited as to the number of soldiers, the class of arms and the territory occupied.

"The American government refused to agree on these points, but in its last note presented to this government faith and that in part these limitations, nevertheless, insisting that they be not applied to the Columbus expedition.

"This attitude of the American government caused the Mexican government to send a note under date of April 12, suspending negotiations over any agreement, in view of the fact that the American government demanded that the 'Columbus' case should be included, and requested the retirement of the American troops, as they were in Mexico under no agreement, and, as a further reason, because the Villa bandits had been dispersed and reduced to impotency.

Tells of Conference.

"Meanwhile, the American government did not answer the note of April 12, nor withdraw the troops, and it was found convenient by both countries that a convention of military chiefs should meet at some border point in order to treat on the military aspect of the situation, and ascertain if by this road it were possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution, which would be Mexico's part consisted in the retirement of the American troops from its territory.

"The Mexican government understood that in the event of the unwillingness of the American government to withdraw the above forces it would be left no other resource than to procure the defense of its territory by means of arms. But it understands at the same time its duty and as far as possible an armed conflict between

the two countries, and acting in accordance with the treaty of February 2, 1848, it considers it its duty to resort to all means of a peaceful character to find a solution of the international conflict in which both countries are involved.

At this point the note requests of the United States government "a more categorical explanation of its real intentions toward Mexico." To clear the mind of the Mexican government, the note states that the Mexican government with entire frankness and setting aside "all diplomatic euphemism," but declares it does so hoping that the sensibilities of the Washington government will not be wounded by its words.

Quotes Wilson.

It recalls protestations of friendship by the American government toward the Latin American countries, and particularly toward Mexico, citing President Wilson's declaration that the United States did not intend interfering in the internal affairs of Mexico, nor in any way to impair its sovereignty. These repeated protestations appeared, it says, to indicate "an honest purpose on the part of the government and people of the United States" not to war on Mexico.

"The Mexican government, however," the note continues, "regrets to remark that the acts of the American military authorities are in absolute conflict with the above statements and are constrained to appeal to the President, the Department of State, the Senate and the American people to the end that once and for all time the true political tenor of the United States towards Mexico be defined. Such a definition, it says, is also necessary that Latin America may appreciate "the proper value of the protests of amity and fraternity which have been made to them during the many years."

Injustice Charged.

This statement follows:

"The causes of any internal political order which may exist in Mexico, or the American troops from Mexican territory, however justified they may appear, cannot justify the above attitude, but on the contrary, they accentuate the discrepancy between the protests of respect to the sovereignty of Mexico and the actual fact that on account of reasons of internal policy of the United States a status should be maintained which is utterly repugnant to the Mexican Republic."

"The Columbus expedition," it says, "has been carried into effect without any spirit of harmony, but on the contrary under a spirit of distrust of our authorities and our cooperation was not only unthought but we were uninformed in regard to the military operations effected."

An evidence of this distrust the note states the fact that the expedition included artillery and infantry, the use of which "cannot be explained in any other way except as a precaution against probable attack on the part of the Mexican forces."

"By this action," the note says, "the American government has given room for the supposition that its true intention is to keep the troops in Mexico as already interned in Mexico, anticipating that it may make use of them later for future operations."

The note cited "the decided support" given Villa at one time by General Scott and the State Department, which, it says, prolonged civil war many months, and the continuous assistance rendered by American Catholic clergy to their Mexican brothers, who are, it is charged, "incessantly working against the Constitutional government."

The activities of the "American interventionist press and business men" also are referred to. The American government, the note says, is either unable or unwilling to prevent all of these "works of conspiracy" against the Constitutional government, and that the hands of border outlaws, it adds, were "armed and perhaps also organized" under the tolerance of Texas authorities, while well known conspirators were arrested have been released under insignificance.

The detention of shipments of arms and ammunition to the Mexican government is also arraigned as an unduly exacting policy, which, the note says, can have no other interpretation than that the United States "wishes to protect itself against the emergency of a future conflict."

The note declares a frank statement of its reasons would be preferable to the "frivolous pretext of preventing these arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of Villista bands."

The whole embargo matter, it asserts, "is a clear indication that the acts of the American military authorities are in conflict with the purposes of peace of the American government."

Doesn't Wish War.

"The Mexican government cannot wish war with the United States," the note continues, and if this should occur it would undoubtedly be as a consequence of a deliberate purpose of the United States. For the time being, the note says, it is a deliberate purpose of the United States to do this, but declares a frank statement of its reasons would be preferable to the "frivolous pretext of preventing these arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of Villista bands."

The detention in New York of machinery intended for a government ammunition factory in Mexico is then made a subject of protest, and attention is called to the fact that "millions and millions of dollars' worth" of munitions are being exported to Europe.

The note says the Mexican people and government are sure the American people do not want war with Mexico, and that strong agencies are at work to produce such a conflict, and it is indispensable that the American government frankly state its purposes and intentions, and that it should remove the conflict between its protestations of amity and the facts of distrust and aggression on the part of American military authorities."

Anxious to Know.

"The Mexican government and people, therefore, are anxious to know what they should expect," the note concludes, "and they want to be sure that the expressions so many times made by the government of the United States are in keeping with a sincere desire for peace and a friendship that should exist not only in declarations, but be crystallized in deeds."

The Mexico government, therefore, formally invites the government of the United States to cause the situation of uncertainty between the two countries to cease, and to support its declarations and protests of amity with real and effective action, which will convince the Mexican people of the sincerity of its purposes.

"This action in the present situation cannot be other than the immediate withdrawal of American troops now in Mexican territory."

WILSON MAN IN 1912,
LAWYER INDORSES T. R.

F. H. Carroll, of Boston, Laud Non-Partisan League's Aim.

In a letter made public yesterday by the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, Francis H. Carroll, an attorney of Boston and in 1912 chairman of the Boston Woodrow Wilson Executive Committee, Indor. as the purpose of the league to bring about the nomination of the Colonel.

"As a former Democrat," Mr. Carroll wrote, "I am glad to accept your invitation to assist in the non-partisan

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Penrose Chosen to Lead
Pennsylvania Delegates

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

Philadelphia, May 31.—Senator Penrose was unanimously elected National Committee member by the Republican State Committee to-day and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation by a vote of 10 to 2 of the delegates. This was the climax of the state-wide factional warfare in the recent primaries between Governor Brumbaugh and Senator Penrose.

Senator Penrose carried all before him in his election as chairman was an answer to assertions that the Governor had won a victory in the primaries. The election of Penrose was in reality only an endorsement of his policy. His official election will not take place until next Tuesday's caucus in Chicago. It was predicted, however, that the Penrose vote to-day would be materially increased by the delegates who maintain that the attack on Penrose will not be opened until the convention battle-ground is reached.

Capital Thinks Hitchcock
Seeks Return to Power

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, May 31.—While it is believed in Washington that ex-Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock is trying to ride back to power on Justice Hughes's coat-tails, no one here at all familiar with the situation believes that Mr. Hitchcock has any authority whatever from Justice Hughes either to make any statements or to conduct a campaign for his nomination.

As a warm admirer of Justice Hughes put it to-night: "The justice blew Mr. Hitchcock out of the water in February, when he utterly disavowed the Hitchcock campaign for Hughes. What more can the justice do now? He cannot be writing letters repeating the same things over and over every few days. He cannot say any more than he has said. But he has utterly repudiated Mr. Hitchcock once, and that ought to be enough."

It was pointed out that the only reason Mr. Hughes made any statement about Hitchcock at all was to repudiate him. Representative Slemmons of Virginia, appealed to the justice in good faith to know if he were a candidate. Mr. Hitchcock was then conducting a campaign for delegates in Virginia on the statement that he was for Hughes. Mr. Slemmons realized that, while it might be a bona fide Hughes move, the net result was that the delegates were being gathered under the wing of Mr. Hitchcock.

Anxious to Know.

"I am entirely out of politics, and I know nothing whatever of the matters to which you refer. I am totally opposed to the use of my name in connection with the nomination and to election or instruction of any delegates in my interest, either directly or remotely."

It was believed then, and is believed now by many shrewd politicians here, that Mr. Hitchcock is not at heart for Hughes. It is asserted by one faction, which will play an important part in the convention, that Hitchcock is really playing the game for Roosevelt, the plan being to force Justice Hughes into some sort of statement that will prevent the possibility of his being nominated.

This theory is not nearly so generally believed here, however, as the theory that Mr. Hitchcock is really making a bona fide fight for Hughes, but absolutely in opposition to the wish of the justice, as expressed last February, and still held, according to the closest friends of the jurist, that he be let alone to perform his duties on the Supreme bench.

The present line of attack from Chicago is proving especially annoying to the justice, his friends say. They assert that for the first time in his life he is in a position where he cannot strike back. He is being represented in some quarters as a maneuvering politician, choosing the time to say a word, when he has said, they claim, all that is possible for him to say as a judge in the highest Federal court. He cannot do any more, and they declare that he will not, no matter how annoying the attacks may prove to his personal feelings.

VISION OF "SOUL SELF"
CHEERS DR. WAITE

Convicted Poisoner Says Death
Chair Will Claim Body Only.

The little man from Egypt has been superseded by an even less tangible soul self in the personality of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite. The convicted poisoner while away the afternoon hours in his cell in the Tombs yesterday by attempting to describe this new personality, which, he says, will permit him to escape from Sing Sing in soul while his body is placed in the death chamber.

"I am not seeking sympathy," he explained repeatedly. "The trial was a fair one, and I have nothing to ask. Since I have been reading the Bible, however, I have found out the truth of its teachings for the first time. I have found my soul self, and I have forgotten my body."

ten my sense self, which prompted me to commit the crimes that have filled my life.

"Yes, I realize that while my sense self predominated I was like a child. Anything I saw that I wanted I reached out and grabbed for it. I wanted money and all the things it could purchase. I was popular and I liked the company of women. But now I have outgrown all of those desires and I am satisfied that events should take their course. I will live on after the ordeal in the death chamber. I have no fear of it."

"Some of the happiest days of my life have been those spent here in the Tombs. I am of an imaginative disposition, and while I have been behind the bars here my soul has wandered off and I have enjoyed nature just as I enjoyed it years ago. I have become careless of time that I don't even know how long I have been in here. Time and material things are of no consequence to me now."

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